

THRASHER CASE PUTS WARNING OF U.S. TO TEST

State Department Ascertains Victim of Submarine Was American.

ACTION WAITS ON OFFICIAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The reported death of Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, as the result of the destruction of the British ship Paluba by a German torpedo is viewed gravely in official quarters here because of the serious possibilities involved.

The State Department has not yet received an official report on the case, but Ambassador Page is giving his attention to it and will forward all the facts. Because of the gravity of the issue raised by this first American death resulting from the German submarine programme officials to-day refused to make any comment on the case for publication in advance of official information.

It has been realized ever since the despatch of the communication to the German Government notifying it that the United States would hold it to a strict accountability for the acts of its naval authorities that this Government was practically committed to serious action in the event of such a case arising as was indicated in the American note. It is now believed that a case has occurred falling within the purview of the American note.

Careful Inquiry to Be Made.

It was made plain to-day, however, that the State Department will move with extreme deliberation and care in the Thrasher case. No effort will be spared to obtain every fact having a bearing on the case, particularly with reference to the circumstances under which the Paluba was sent to the bottom and more than 100 persons, including Thrasher, lost their lives.

The first question about which it was thought there might be some doubt, Thrasher's citizenship, has been ascertained. Investigation at the State Department to-day showed that Thrasher obtained a passport June 1, 1911, giving him residence as Hardwick, Worcester county, Mass. Carl Barnes, also of Hardwick, endorsed his application. This passport has since been renewed in London. It is not doubted in the face of this evidence that Thrasher's citizenship can be established beyond question. Therefore it is regarded as extremely probable that the case eventually will have to be taken up with the German Government. Officials here are of the opinion that a strong case can be presented so far as the law in the matter is concerned.

The point of law which will be made the chief basis of the American case is that the Paluba was under orders to sink all the passengers and crew of the Paluba in a place of safety before sinking her. This, according to reports from Berlin, was definitely not done. It is held that Thrasher was exercising his undoubted rights in boarding the Paluba in England to go to Africa, and that the German warning to neutral ships not to take passage on ships cannot be accepted by this Government as having any bearing on the case. It is presumed that the German defense when the case is taken up will be that Thrasher took chances when he became a passenger on the Paluba.

But it appears that the Paluba was a armed ship or that she had otherwise received the "visit and search" of the German command. The Paluba was a cargo ship, and it is a disposition here to concede that the Paluba exposed herself to drastic treatment. Such does not appear to be the fact, however, and it is not clear whether the Paluba was a cargo ship or whether she was armed or otherwise had resisted the commands of the German naval forces.

That she speeded up and tried to run away from the submarine when it was sighted does not constitute resistance. It is held that the Paluba was a cargo ship and that she was not armed. The Paluba was a cargo ship and that she was not armed. The Paluba was a cargo ship and that she was not armed.

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FEW KNOW THRASHER.

Engineer Had First Rate Letters From Former Employers.

Special City Dispatch to The Sun. Boston, March 31.—A careful search of the records of the American Engineer today failed to reveal a trace of any passport issued to Leon Chester Thrasher, the American engineer who is believed to have been killed when the Paluba was sunk on Monday by a German submarine.

Shera Leone despatched a note that efforts to learn more about him on the Gold Coast have failed. The man was little known at the Broomfield mines. When he was taking out the customary insurance he said that he had no next of kin and was alone in the world. He had first rate letters from his former employers, the Abosso Company, on the West coast, and also from the Quanyauk Railroad, for which he worked one year, and the Panama Railway, on which he had been employed from 1909 to 1912.

It is definitely understood, however, that he did not have next of kin in America and official communications have been sent to Washington.

GERMANS JUBILANT.

Crews Scene Shows Submarine Torpedoing Passenger Ship.

Special City Dispatch to The Sun. Boston, March 31.—News of the torpedoing of the steamer Paluba, sunk on Monday with a loss of 112 of her passengers and crew, has been received with enthusiasm all over Germany, says a dispatch from the Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent. The Berlin Lokalanzeiger announced that a patriotic pantomime called "East of West," which is being performed at the Circus Scholz, has now been improved by the addition of an act in which a German submarine is seen tor-

RELATIVES ASK FACTS.

Missing Engineer Was Support of Mother in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31.—The State Department has been asked by the relatives of Leon Chester Thrasher in Hardwick, Worcester county, to investigate and report that he was among the passengers who perished when the African liner Paluba was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Austin M. Thrasher, brother of the missing engineer, through Congressman Frederick H. Gillett.

Thrasher was a native of Hardwick and was 31 years old. Though known as a mine manager, he was widely known. Prior to going to Africa he had been employed by the United States Government on engineering work. He had been in Panama, Alaska and South America.

DEFENDS GERMAN ACT.

In the *Forthcoming* to be issued on Saturday will appear the following article by George Sylvester Viereck, one of its editors:

"The captain of the Paluba is solely responsible for the death of 111 passengers, including it is alleged, one American citizen. It is well that he paid for his recklessness with his life. When U-28 signalled him to stop he failed to obey the command. Under the rules of warfare a submarine was entitled to torpedo his boat without further notice. The submarine was forced to give chase."

The gallant commander of U-28, after a protracted pursuit, nevertheless granted the passengers time to save themselves. This time would have been extended but for the fact that the Paluba, as is evident even from reports swollen with British mendacity, continued to use her wireless, despite repeated warnings to desist. The British warships to the destruction of U-28.

Possibly the captain's action was inspired by the treacherous conduct of the English Admiralty, which contrary to international law attempts to turn all merchantmen into men-of-war, arms them with guns, and sends them to forestall attack by rendering the enemy's one hundred and eleven people have paid the toll for this advice. May the Olympic spirit be a lesson to Americans to eschew British ships."

DR. PARKHURST MAY HAVE TO FACE TRIAL

Oakland Presbytery Stirred Up Over Minister's Temperance Letter.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church has drawn the fire of the Presbytery of Oakland, Cal., because of a letter of his on the temperance question which was widely circulated in California by the liquor interests and was said to have resulted in their triumph in a recent election.

The letter and its result have caused such intense feeling in the coast cities that the Oakland Presbytery has decided to take action. It is asking that Dr. Parkhurst be tried for conduct unbecoming a minister. The charges, backed, it is said, by the temperance party of California, reached New York yesterday and will come before the Moderator's council of the New York Presbytery at its meeting next Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Jesse P. Forbes, clerk of the presbytery, was inclined to look askance at the charges yesterday, and said that although he did not know what the council will do he doubts if they will put Dr. Parkhurst on trial.

Dr. Parkhurst was asked yesterday if he had a copy of the letter, and replied: "No, and I wouldn't give it to you if I had. Get it from California if you must have it. I have nothing further to say."

TO PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION.

Mayor Mitchell Asks Senate to Give City a Hearing.

In order that the city of New York may have a chance to protest against any further appropriations at Albany which will overburden the city with taxation, Mayor Mitchell sent yesterday this telegram to Henry M. Sage, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee:

"The city of New York respectfully requests a hearing before your committee upon the bill appropriating money for canal construction. Justified by the fact that the city is being taxed to the limit of its resources, and that the bill is a direct and unqualified appropriation of money for the city's use, the city feels that it is entitled to be heard."

FISH NOT A "LOBSTER."

Son of Financier Punishes Broker for Alleged Insult.

Sidney Fish, son of Stuyvesant Fish, the financier, was summoned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs court yesterday on complaint of Theodore S. Todd, a Custom House broker, who charged him with assault. Last Friday Todd said he had an argument with Fish in his office during which he called Fish "a lobster, not a fish." Fish said Todd did not call him either of the names, but used a more questionable epithet which he resented promptly with his fists. The Magistrate dismissed the case, saying such matters should be patched up outside of courts.

RED FLAG FOR HARVARD AGAIN

Massachusetts Senate Votes to Amend Anti-Anarchist Bill.

Boston, March 31.—Harvard students will soon be allowed legally to carry their red flag again. By a voice vote the House passed today the bill to amend the present "red flag act," which prohibited the use of the crimson banner as well as other red flags, although the prohibition of Harvard's colors was not intended.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to substitute two other measures for the amendment bill. The engrossed bill will be sent to the Senate.

Son Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paris. Mr. and Mrs. W. Franklyn Paris are receiving congratulations on the birth of their son, Tuesday at their home, 23 West Thirty-ninth street. Mrs. Paris was Miss Wynne Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leninger Jones of Philadelphia.

LIEUT. ALFRED LOUIS EDE, U. S. N.

Commander of the sunken F-4. Photograph taken at Honolulu.



NEW YORK NAVY DIVERS GO TO HELP RAISE F-4

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that in response to a request from Admiral Moore at Honolulu he had directed Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the New York Navy Yard, to send at once to Honolulu a number of expert navy divers to aid in the attempt to raise the sunken submarine F-4.

Early to-day Secretary Daniels called Admiral Moore to the office of the Admiralty, where he would send out to him expert divers from New York. The Admiralty replied tonight that he would like to have the divers, and orders were promptly issued accordingly.

From this request by Admiral Moore it is concluded that he is not certain that the F-4 can be raised in fourteen days, as estimated in connection with the rental of additional equipment for working on the submarine. A credit of \$20,000 was called Admiral Moore with which to engage apparatus which the Hawaiian Dredging Company strong enough to bring the vessel to the surface. The navy has trained a number of men as expert divers. These at the New York yard hold a record for reaching a depth of 275 feet. It will probably take the divers two weeks to reach Honolulu.

The F-4 is about 2,800 yards southwest of the lighthouse. The plotted location of the submarine on the chart would be very well with other statements in regard to the depth of water. It is seen from the chart that the depth rapidly falls from the shore into 200 fathoms or more and at the location of the submarine forty-six fathoms are marked, falling off quickly to no bottom at eighty-six fathoms. In the space of a few hundred yards therefore the depth rapidly decreases to thirty-two fathoms, fifteen fathoms and seven and three-quarter fathoms on the line of bearing stated.

If it were possible to move the submarine over the ocean bottom, even a few hundred yards the work of diving would be very much facilitated and she would then be in a depth where divers could easily reach her and then securely shackle on lines to the lifting pads or otherwise sling her for raising.

FRENCH TROOPS WELL CONCEALED

Occupy Houses, Factories and All Other Buildings in Northern France.

OFFICERS INSPIRE MEN

By ROBERT R. MCCORMICK. (Copyright, 1915, by the Chicago Tribune.) AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE, March 31.—My French permit being limited to a visit to the ruins of Arras, I was not shown any part of the French army.

I suggested to the General commanding the division that the Russians would ask me particularly about the "seventy-fives."

"You have heard them?" he replied. "Yes, all around me." "And have you seen any of them?" "No, not a one."

"Then tell the Russians that. It will show how well we conceal our gun positions."

Not only were guns concealed but men as well.

We passed through the greater part of an army of 200,000 men, but did not see a single man. This is explained by the fact that most of the men were in the trenches were sleeping and that men are purposely kept under cover to prevent aeroplane scouts from estimating the numbers in any one place.

The enormous number of houses in this part of France makes it easy to cover up men. The population has largely moved away, leaving houses, factories and other buildings for the troops.

An idea of the closeness of the settlements may be obtained when I say they are more thickly dotted than in the suburbs of Chicago. I asked an officer why the houses were not all destroyed by artillery fire and he answered:

"They are too many." At home one shell would start a fire and burn a whole town. Here buildings are masonry throughout, fire, bullet and shrapnel proof. A shell from a field piece or a machine gun makes a hole in a wall.

The big buildings, like churches and city halls, keep out even the shells from field guns. But the French make rapid use of the fire line. It is found. The experiments have not proceeded far enough yet. Mr. Wright said yesterday, to warrant an announcement as to processes which he thinks will simplify the reduction of the ore.

A Suggestion to Business Men

COME to Aeolian Hall any noon and enjoy a pleasant half-hour of music. The Noon-Day Musicales in the Vocalion Salons afford an opportunity to hear The Aeolian-Vocalion, the wonderful new phonograph—also for owners of Victrolas, Gramophones and other types of phonographs to review and choose from the newest popular and the most interesting classical Records.

The Noon-Day Musicales

At AEOLIAN HALL From 11:30 to 1:00 o'clock daily in the Green Room Admission complimentary

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY AEOLIAN HALL 29-31-33 West 42nd Street

\$50,000,000 FRENCH LOAN IS ANNOUNCED

J. P. Morgan & Co., With Two Banks, Offer Big Bond Issue to Investors.

PAYMENT FOR PURCHASES

Announcement was made last night after J. P. Morgan & Co. that they, together with the National City Bank and the First National City Bank, had arranged to issue a \$50,000,000 French loan to the French Government.

Members of the syndicate state that they expect that the offering will meet with a very favorable reception, the bonds being offered on a 5 1/2 per cent basis and being payable, both principal and interest, at the option of the holder either in New York in dollars or in Paris at the rate of 184 francs. Dealers will not be allowed to sell any of the issue at a price below the offering price of the syndicate managers, at 99 1/2.

It is stated that inquiries for the bonds thus far have been very large, both from individual investors and from distributing houses in the financial district. These inquiries are said to range from \$1,000 up to \$100,000. A considerable number of out of town inquiries have been received, but the bankers do not feel that they will get the order for the bonds to a large extent.

The F-4 is about 2,800 yards southwest of the lighthouse. The plotted location of the submarine on the chart would be very well with other statements in regard to the depth of water. It is seen from the chart that the depth rapidly falls from the shore into 200 fathoms or more and at the location of the submarine forty-six fathoms are marked, falling off quickly to no bottom at eighty-six fathoms. In the space of a few hundred yards therefore the depth rapidly decreases to thirty-two fathoms, fifteen fathoms and seven and three-quarter fathoms on the line of bearing stated.

It was reported yesterday in foreign exchange circles, when France did not rally as it had been felt that they would once the establishment of a credit for France was definitely announced, that the credit was intended to pay for goods already bought here by France and not for future purchases. It was stated by foreign exchange brokers that within the next ten days France and England would be obliged to pay for more than \$50,000,000 worth of all sorts of goods that had been purchased in this country.

Negotiations are said to be proceeding for the establishment of an English and also a further Russian credit in this country. The British credit, it is said, will be for about \$100,000,000, but the bankers are not as yet ready to discuss the matter. It is generally admitted, however, that the completion of these loans is a matter of time.

Sterling exchange was lower yesterday, closing at 4 7/8, for demand and 4 7/8 for cable. This compares with 4 7/8 for the former and 4 5/8 for the latter on Tuesday. France declined to 5 1/2 for checks, against 5 1/2 the day previous, with cables selling at 5 1/4, against 5 3/8. Marks were unchanged at 8 1/4 for sight drafts and 8 1/4 for cables. Italian lire dropped to 5.80, from 5.90, and the Swiss franc to 25.20 from 25.30 for cables.

CREDITS ALLOWABLE.

Bryan Issues Explanatory Statement—Direct Loans Still Taboo.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A statement made public to-day by Secretary of State Bryan indicates that the United States will make no objections to credit being granted to the French Government by American bankers with the help of the nations of Europe for the purchase of supplies in this country.

The value not only of discipline but of military bearing and even military appearance is apparent at the seat of war. Especially is this needed in officers. Soldiers know almost nothing about the progress of the battle and are encouraged by the appearance of their superiors.

If any reader thinks this opinion is undemocratic or foolish let him stand an hour under shell fire as I did at Arras and he will come to my way of thinking. As we returned from Arras through the army headquarters we became aware of an air of anxiety and depression. An idea of the successful German attack had circulated about the front.

Suddenly an automobile dashed in from the front. All eyes turned up its occupants. They saw two men in that ringing gray, erect as lampposts, with carefully trimmed beards and wearing expressions of theatrical resolution. They would have drawn eggs and oranges on South Water street, but they brought only comfort to the anxious hearts in St. Pol. And I, moved by some strange impulse of my psychology, felt a thrill strangely akin to a prayer.

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CLOSE TO CHEMISTRY SECRET.

W. H. Wright of Columbia Experimenting With Pitchblende Ore.

Experiments which it is believed may result in discoveries as epoch making as those of Dr. Walter F. Tittman in the field of industrial chemistry are being undertaken at Columbia University by W. H. Wright, Tyndall fellow in physics, who is working on thirty-five pounds of high grade pitchblende ore for the purpose of finding a better and more economical way of extracting radioactive substances.

The ore was given to Columbia recently by P. R. Altford, a mining engineer of Central City, Col., near which town there is a deposit of the mineral. One of the few places in the world where it is found. The experiments have not proceeded far enough yet. Mr. Wright said yesterday, to warrant an announcement as to processes which he thinks will simplify the reduction of the ore.

Two German prisoners, being escorted by two cavalrymen, failed to salute a French Colonel.

He halted them and made them stand at attention and then stormed at them in a manner that made me fear he was about to order a summary execution. After he left I looked at the Germans' faces. One betrayed anger, not fear.

As the motor raced on I had an opportunity to judge the comparative invisibility of the different uniforms. We saw thousands of motor trucks, the French escort in old, old blue coats and red trousers, the Colonel in the ringing steel gray just adopted.

First the Germans were merged with the mud of the street, then the soldiers, and after all had disappeared long after, the French Colonel was plainly seen. We saw thousands of motor trucks, thousands of wagons, but of the traditional picture of war nothing—no, not quite nothing. Just at dusk on a hill-

EVIDENCE IN RAE'S CASE GOING TO JURORS TO-DAY

Neither Miss Tanzer, Her Sisters Nor Clerk Safford to Be Called—Woman Appears and Claims Elusive Oliver as Husband.

The Federal Grand Jury will begin to-day to hear the evidence United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall has accumulated in regard to the charge against Rae Tanzer of using the mails in an attempt to defraud James W. Osborne.

With this presentation will go all the other evidence in the possession of Mr. Marshall bearing on other phases of the case—the contradictions that have been made in the identification of Mr. Osborne as Rae Tanzer's sweetheart by persons Miss Tanzer now says were mistaken and a tangled thread of testimony which the Grand Jury will be asked to unravel.

At the conclusion of the presentation the Grand Jury will be asked two questions: Did Rae Tanzer start her suit against Mr. Osborne at the hotel where he was the man who asked her to marry him? and did any other persons join her in an attempt to defraud Mr. Osborne?

He will not call the girl herself, however. After waiving immunity she made a long voluntary statement which will be a part of the Grand Jury's evidence. Nor will he call Rae's two sisters, Rose and Dora, who identified James W. Osborne positively as the man who under the name of Oliver Osborne called on Rae almost every night for ten weeks.

Frank D. Safford, former clerk at the Kensington Hotel, Plainfield, N. J., who swore that James W. Osborne was the man who registered at that hotel with Rae as Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Osborne, other whose testimony will not be heard by the Grand Jury, and Mr. Marshall said last night he had no present intention of calling David Slade, who was Rae Tanzer's lawyer until she made her statement exonerating James W. Osborne. She said she had seen her husband wear some of the clothing in Oliver's trunks and this apparently established that Oliver was married at that time.

Miss Tanzer spent the afternoon in the office of her present attorney, Harold Spiegelberg, 246 Broadway.

Mr. Spiegelberg, after two hours work, managed to get from David Slade, Miss Tanzer's former attorney, three letters and a registry receipt which were important in the breach of promise suit. The first note was written on stationery of the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, and was dated October 23. Rae says Oliver handed it to her. The envelope was marked "Miss Rae Tanzer, Private. Important." The letter read: "DEAREST SWEETHEART: I have been thinking of my little girl all day long, and the more I think of her the more I love her. I am unpacking to-day, and I never spent so many happy hours in my life as I have with you, and I hope to continue to do so."

"You are just the sweetest darling ever, and I am getting just mad about you. I am feeling so good to-day I am afraid to speak about it. Every time I look out of the window and see the trees and their leaves waving together it seems as if they were clapping their hands together for you and me."

"Dearest, you and I are going to see the best times in each other's company we ever had. Well, Honey Bug, I am going to have low and clean up to meet the best girl in the world to-night. So by-bye, dearie, all my love and kisses."

"Sincerely yours, Oliver."

The registry receipt was dated October 23 and mailed from Station Y, this city. It said: "DEAREST SWEETHEART: Last night after I left you to go to the moon, I went into the drug store around the corner and he gave me something to take right there. Dearie, I have been feeling just like a king. Had the doctor at 10 this A. M. He said my stomach was all out of order. I am feeling very sick this very moment. But never mind, dear, I will be O. K. again and soon to [sic]. It cheers me to know I have some one who thinks of me even if they do hit me over the head with cane has had."

"Well, Rae, dear, be good girl and love me and things will come out all right. I will say by for this time. So with love and kisses and big hugs, I am yours sincerely, Oliver."

"I long to be with you just to hear your dear sweet voice again. Lovingly yours, Oliver."

The registry receipt showed that a letter written by Rae Tanzer to James W. Osborne at the New York Athletic Club had been delivered on Nov. 10. Just before that time, in an application, officially made Harold Spiegelberg, attorney for Miss Tanzer yesterday in place of David Slade.

That its tabulated conclusions shall be clearly and clearly expressed the resulting policy should be given full effect by legislation.

"My hope and aim is that the result of such a study, uncomplicated by minor details, should be a practical result, eventually so commending itself to Congress and the general public that it will come to be accepted as a wise policy to be constantly kept in mind with respect to the strength and origin of our armed land forces in peace, with a view to the most rapid and efficient development of the military power of this country."

The Secretary announced that in his opinion the substance of such a policy would be a number of things which he outlined in this way: "First, the reasonable strength and origin of the regular army and the organization of the regular army and the organization of the regular army."

"Second, a careful study of the question of a reserve for both the regular army and the organized militia. Third, the volunteers, their origin and relation to the regular army and the organized militia."

"Fourth, the amount and character of the material and supplies which should be available and which cannot be promptly obtained if delayed till the outbreak of war."

"Fifth, a careful study of all the necessary material by a military force properly equipped for field service in respect to such matters as aviation, motor transportation to replace horse-drawn vehicles, etc."

Continuing Secretary Garrison said: "The policy in respect to our national defense, as I regard it, is already a long time established and accepted and requires study mainly for the purpose of seeing that it is kept abreast of the times."

"In view of the increasing public interest displayed in this matter," said Mr. Garrison, "I have thought it best to have the whole matter restated both in relation to the coast defense and the mobile army. I am having the General staff with the assistance of the general officers of the army prepare for presentation to me a statement of what it is hoped may be accepted as a wise military policy. I shall assume myself by every means in my power that this statement of policy shall represent the collective intelligence of all the men who have carefully studied the subject in relation to this general subject and might be hoped to become a guide for legislation originating elsewhere."

"The State Department has from time to time received information directly or indirectly as to the efforts of belligerent nations had arranged with banks in the United States for credits in various sums. While loans to belligerents have not been made, the Government has not felt justified in interposing objection to the credit arrangements which have been brought to its attention. It has neither approved these nor disapproved them simply taking no action in the premises and expressed no opinion."

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FLOWERS OUST CRIPPLES.
Garden Experiments in City Mansion, Once Children's Refuge.

Eighty crippled school children who have been attending two months each summer in the old Bell mansion at Barrow, near City Island, will have to stay in the city this summer unless money can be raised for other quarters. The mansion belongs to the city and is under supervision of the Park Department. The International Garden Association is going to use it for experiments with rare flowers.

Mrs. Morris Manges will conduct an exhibition at her home, 72 East 84th street, on April 2 of articles made by the cripples.

DONN ROBERTS SHUNS STAND.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—The defense of twenty-eight politicians in the Terrell Hall poll fraud conspiracy case rested today after the examination of a few witnesses. Donn